



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

FOR DECEMBER, 1811.

On the 1st, the Moon rises under the 6th of the Bull, and nearly at the same time with the 7th and 12th of Jupiter; the Twins, and Jupiter to the East of her; and we shall have an opportunity before the Sun arises, of seeing her passage under these objects.

On the 5th, the Moon rises under the 14th of the Lion, as she passed this star at six minutes past six in the evening, and of course is followed by the 1st of this Constellation.

On the 9th, the Moon rises in the morning under the 2d of the Virgin, being between this Star and the 3d of this Constellation.

On the 15, is new Moon at 11 minutes past 7 in the evening, but without an eclipse.

On the 22d, the Moon is on the Meridian at 4 minutes past 6, being now directly under the two Eastern Stars of the four Stars in Square, having passed very rapidly through the space under them.

On the 24th, the Moon is on the Meridian at 3 quarters past 7, the three first Stars of the Ram being directly above her, and Menkar, with the small Stars in the head of the Whale, below her to the East of the Meridian. She is evidently directing her course to a small Star in the Eastern side of the Whale's head, which is called the first Fourteenth. Her Western rim touches the Star at 7 minutes and a quarter past midnight, which she passes over soon after midnight, the Star being 9 minutes and a half North of the Moon's centre; and it emerges at 34 minutes past midnight, the Star being 11 minutes North of the Moon's centre.

On the 29th, is full Moon, at 11 minutes past 7 in the evening, but without an eclipse; she rises under Jupiter, and is followed soon by the third of the Twins.

This month is distinguished by two evening planets, Mercury and Venus, whose motions and splendor cannot fail of attracting attention.

Mercury is an evening Star the whole of this month, and at his greatest elongation on the 29th. Too near the Sun, at first, he will not be noticed; but his duration above the Horizon after Sun-set gradually increases, and as it will be near an hour on the 19th, he will from that time be an object of considerable attention. He is at that time little more than a degree from Venus, having nearly the same longitude, but a greater Southern latitude; and on the 30th, they are only twenty-four minutes apart, Venus being to the South. The Moon passes Mercury on the 16th.

Venus is an evening star. The chief feature of importance in her journey, through 38 degrees, is her being attended on so long by Mercury. Unluckily the Moon is not favourable to us, as her absence is more agreeable, when we are making observations on Mercury: but on the day when the two planets are nearest each other, she does not rise till we have had an opportunity of enjoying the sight; and the next night she does not rise till they have both set. The Moon passes Venus on the 16th.

Mars is on the Meridian in the afternoon of the 1st, at 51 minutes, and on the 19th, at 24 minutes past 4. His motion is direct through 23 degrees. The telescopes directed to Mercury and Venus, in the latter end of this month, will assuredly be pointed sometimes to Mars, who contributes, after them, to give distinction to the Western hemisphere. The Moon passes Mars on the 20th.

Jupiter decorates the Eastern hemisphere towards the end of the month, as the three former Planets do the Western hemisphere. Rising then at Sun-set, he has a long dominion in the Heavens, and is seen through the whole night. His motion is retrograde through 4 degrees. In the middle of the month, when he is on the meridian about midnight, if the night is clear, his superiority over the principal Stars is striking. The Moon passes him on the 2d and 29th.

Saturn is in conjunction with the Sun on the 21st, being an evening Star to that time. His duration above the Horizon after Sun-set, will, after the first week, be too

short for him to be noticed, except by the keen observer of the Horizon near the South-West. His progress is direct about 4 degrees. The Moon passes him on the 16th.

Herschell is a morning Star, and is seen in the line between the first of the Balance and second of the Scorpion. His motion is direct through upwards of a degree and a half. The Moon passes him on the 13th.

At the latter end of the month, the Sun and all the Planets, except Herschell, are above the Horizon at the same time. Saturn on the point of setting, Jupiter just risen, Venus, Mercury, and Mars, following in this order the setting Sun.

Friend's Evening Amusement.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several articles have been received, which are postponed to the next number, for want of room. Others are under consideration. Frequent inquiries have been made for the second part of the Portraits of Matrimony. For answer we refer to our correspondent, who has not favoured us with its communication.

To those who wish to receive this magazine expeditiously, it may be forwarded free of additional expense to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, through the Post-office, by application to the Clerks of the Road, at the General Post-office, Dublin, by letters directed to Edward S. Lees, on remitting the annual amount in advance. If more convenient to the Subscribers, the advance may be remitted to the publisher, Joseph Smyth, Belfast; but in the latter case, it is requested the postage of the letter may be paid.